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NOTES OF THE WEEK

THE WEEK

Germany claims to have captured Tallinn, the capital of Estonia and the Finns have got into Viipuri. It is reported that in the Leningrad sector, in the centre and in the south, strong counter-attacks are being made by Russia and that twenty-two villages have been recaptured, the Germans having been hurled back thirty miles, probably in the central sector. The fierce battle for Leningrad is proceeding.

German losses in Russia have been terrible. It would appear that about 171 divisions, comprising 5 million men, of the German army's total strength of seven million men, are now engaged on the Russian front. Two and a half million men, including one million killed, constitute the German casualties, according to Moscow Radio. From August 1st to August 22nd it is said that Germany lost 12 armoured divisions, 37 infantry divisions, 8 motorized divisions, 17 infantry regiments and several Storm Troop divisions.

The Duce and Hitler have again met at the Fuehrer's Headquarters. As usual, the official announcement says that all military and political questions were thoroughly discussed in a spirit of close comradeship and common destiny. On his return to Italy the Duce sent a telegram to the Fuehrer which said : "Fervid days passed together will remain an indelible souvenir in my memory."

Reviewing the second year of war, Mr. Greenwood, Minister without Portfolio, told *Reuter's* Correspondent that, with British striking power increasing with every week and every month that passes, with an unshakeable confidence in their ultimate victory over Nazi tyranny, and with the British front solid and unbroken, Britain had entered upon the third year of the war. He further pointed out that Hitler had failed to win the battle for Britain, had failed to deter the United States from rendering ever-increasing aid to Great Britain, had failed in his designs in Iraq, Syria and Persia and failed again to gain a speedy victory over Russia. Hitler was faced with the third winter of the war.

Lord Woolton, the Food Minister, told *Reuters* that British food plans had been continuously strengthened and improved. British food reserves were larger, they were widely distributed throughout the country to increase self-sufficiency and to diminish the risk of destruction of stocks.

Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, spoke of the victories of Taranto and Matapan, the evacuation of Greece and Crete, the destruction of the Bismark and the ever-growing attack on enemy submarines in the Atlantic.

According to Mr. Martin Agronsky, Ankara correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company of America, the combined Nazi, Bulgarian and Italian forces near the Turkish frontier amount to 16 divisions, with a further four Nazi divisions in Bulgaria. There are rumours about an attack on Turkey being imminent, but it is stated the forces so far taken to the frontier cannot constitute a threat to Turkey, which is fully prepared to meet any menace.

Is Bulgaria resisting German pressure? According to a report from Ankara, Bulgaria has refused to declare war on Russia or to send troops to the Eastern front owing to the traditional friendship between Bulgaria and Russia.

General Dentz, former Vichy Commander-in-Chief in Syria, has been released and is on his way to France.

Authoritative Nazi circles in Berlin say that Germany is in no way bound to find food for people in Occupied countries, that the occupying power was merely concerned to preserve order and entitled to feed its own army from the resources of occupied countries.

Important Chinese successes are reported in the rich province of Fukien. Advancing along both banks of the Min river they have successively taken hold of Fuching, Lenking, Tungkou and Foochow, the last being the capital of the province. Advance is being made on Namoi, one of the few remaining towns in the hands of the Japanese. Does this withdrawal mean a major move by Japan elsewhere?

A characteristic appeal has been made by Thailand to all countries and to all religious, educational and charitable institutions throughout the world to do all they can to bring about world peace. The Thais are Buddhists and they ardently desire the peace and happiness of the whole world. "The smallness of our country" says the appeal "does not deter us from urging the Great Powers to work for the immediate restoration of peace."

Army pilots of the United States, it is reported, have been permitted to resign from service in order to fly pan-American planes on the new ferry air transport service to Africa, as civilians.

An important step that has been taken to ease the shipping situation is the decision of twenty-one American Republican States to seize armed vessels taking refuge in Western Hemisphere ports. Of course, compensation will be paid to countries whose vessels have been taken over. The number of ships involved is one hundred.

MR. MACKENZIE KING'S CALL TO AMERICA

A very important statement by Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, on Thursday, September 4, at the luncheon at the Mansion House, is being extensively commented on in America. After urging the necessity, in order to thwart Nazi consolidation of occupied countries, for all free peoples of the world to stand together, Mr. King said, referring to Mr. Churchill's declaration that, in the Far East, Britain would stand by the United States, that a similar declaration by the United States as regards Nazi Germany would serve to shorten the War. With reference to this part of Mr. King's speech, Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain said, on the same occasion :—

I am grateful to Mr. Mackenzie King today for having put in terms, perhaps more pointed than I, as a British Minister would use, that over-powering sense we have with him that the struggle is dire and all free men of the world must stand together in one line if humanity is to be spared a deepening and darkening and widening tragedy which can lead only to something in the nature of an immediate world chaos.

THE MIDDLE EAST

A remarkable tribute has been paid by a senior Artillery Officer to the part played by Indian troops in the Middle East. While British troops, he said, were magnificent in their dogged tenacity, and Australians excelled as shock troops, Indians were the troops he preferred for all-round adaptability. Their sense of discipline, he pointed out, was really wonderful. "If they were told to hold a post, they would hold it to the last man and you would have complete confidence in them".

What is the position in the Middle East in respect of which the Indian troops have done so much? Reuter's Correspondent says that the point to be noted is that the flow of supplies to this area from America is daily increasing, a fact which is making the Germans very uneasy, as can be inferred from their night bombing of the Suez Canal area.

In Syria the military position is very satisfactory. People are having increasing confidence in the Free French and in the British Government. Over 50 former Vichy officials have been relieved of their posts as being of extreme Vichy views. The Free French have handed over control of the police at Damascus to the Syrians which is being gradually extended to other services. A civil aviation school for Syrians and the Lebanese has been opened and recruitment is very satisfactory. Currency is now linked to sterling. As a consequence Syria and the Lebanon will hereafter enjoy all the benefits of countries belonging to the sterling group. Tourists are being welcomed. It is stated that up to 7th August 3,000 Vichy troops had rallied to the Free French, 60 officers coming over in one day. This process is continuing.

The situation in Iraq has been stabilized. Most of the officers and the Regent have great experience and influence and have great confidence in the British Government. The new Iraq Government has boldly asked the Italian Embassy to leave and this means the removal of the centre of intrigues and insidious propaganda. So far as Palestine is concerned the situation is very calm. The Arabs and Jews have forgotten their quarrels for the time being in the midst of stirring events around them. A great effort is being made in regard to war production.

The events in Iran should have an encouraging effect not only on Turkey but on Syria, Iraq and Palestine. The strong action of the Allies has instantly removed to a considerable extent the anxieties felt by Turkey. She may, therefore, be able to withstand the continuous pressure being brought to bear upon her by Germany by diplomatic moves and by way of threats of military action.

TWO NOTABLE SPEECHES

In a speech at Coventry Mr. Anthony Eden spoke of the Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration and said that it was the charter of all free nations to establish the principles which would be equally valid for all nations, both great and small. It excluded all idea of hegemony, of zones of leadership, whether in the East or the West. It was a declaration, he pointed out, that the Allies too had plans for peace as well as strategy for war. The whole world knew now that the choice lay between Hitler's New Order and the New Order of the Allies. Under the latter the whole of Germany would be placed in a condition in which it would be impossible for her to re-arm and renew the struggle for domination over the world. And the economic relations of all countries, including Germany, would be so regulated that no nation would in future be starved out of its proper economic position by autarchic methods of trade.

Mr. Roosevelt's address on Labour Day placed emphasis on the necessity for the preservation of American rights which could be assured only by the end of Hitlerism. That task might be long and arduous, but America was determined. He said that it was dangerous to assume that Hitler had been blocked and halted. When in any war, he pointed out, your enemy seemed to be making slower progress than he did the year before, that was the very moment to strike with redoubled force to end for ever and for all time the menace to the world conquest and thereby end all talk or thought of any peace founded on compromise with evil. On this subject of negotiated peace, President Roosevelt spoke as follows and this ought to hearten those who are engaged in putting down Nazism :—

"There are a few appeasers and Nazi sympathisers who say it cannot be done. They even ask me to negotiate with Hitler—to pray for crumbs from his victorious table. They do, in fact, ask me to become a modern Benedict Arnold and betray all I hold dear—my devotion to our freedom, to our churches, to our country. This course I have rejected. I reject it again. Instead, I know I speak for the conscience and determination of the American people when I say, we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces. American workers, American farmers, American businessmen and American churchmen, all of us together, have the great responsibility and the great privilege of labouring to build a democratic world on enduring foundations. May it be said on some future Labour Day by some future President of the United States that we did our work faithfully and well."

THE FAR EAST

Talks are now proceeding between Japan and America which are of a preliminary character in order to see whether the outstanding questions in dispute between the two

countries can possibly be settled by negotiation. In America there is a good deal of difference of opinion as to the possibility of any such settlement, the underlying policies of the two countries being so vastly at variance with each other. There is anxiety in Berlin lest Japan should move away from the Axis. On the other hand, representatives of the Japanese Army egg on Japan to action. The Japanese Army Press Chief said the other day that Japan must break through the American, British, Chinese and Dutch Indian encirclement and if necessary, use force. It would be the height of folly, he said, to sit by idly and await death. It is reported that the civilian members of the Government who want to avoid war are adopting a conciliatory tone.

What is exactly the position? America insists on the maintenance of her rights and interests in the Pacific, strict observation of treaty obligations and modifications of treaties by negotiations and not by force. Is America likely to recede from this position? If Japan adopts a conciliatory attitude, she should move away from China, recognising her independence and integrity. Again, America is determined to help Russia in her struggle against Germany.

British and American firmness is having its influence on Japan. Tankers of aviation spirit have been leaving America for Vladivostock. A Japanese spokesman stated that Japan could not be indifferent to the supply of war materials to Russia by this route, but the Japanese tone has since changed after Mr. Churchill's call that "This has got to stop" and after Mr. Cordell Hull's firm attitude. The course of future events cannot be predicted with any accuracy, but it should not surprise anybody regard being specially had to the increasing suspicion of Germany felt by Japan, if civilian influence in that country is able to put a break on the ambitions of the military junta. The economic situation is further serious and Prince Konoye has asked the country to develop its economic resources to the highest degree, because Japan was facing the 'gravest crisis' in her history. Meanwhile, A.B.C.D. collaboration and co-operation in respect of defence and of checking aggression on the part of any power should have a sobering effect. A large section of the Japanese people would prefer to get as much territory and power as possible without a conflict. What concerns them very much is the danger from bombing Japanese cities.

GERMAN CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA

The second anniversary of the war finds the German and Russian armies locked in a death grapple over the two thousand miles front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The twelfth week of their campaign in Russia still finds the Germans away from their principal objectives—Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev and Odessa. The German claims to have penetrated the outer defences of Leningrad and to be preparing a final assault on the city should be taken with

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PRODUCTION, MORE PRODUCTION AND STILL MORE PRODUCTION

WATCHWORD FOR THIRD YEAR OF WAR

The watchword for the third year of the Second Great War which has commenced is increased production of war materials of every kind—guns, tanks, planes, ships. In a war of this magnitude any failure to equip the fighting forces with the most modern weapons and to replace them when they are lost would be to court ignominious defeat. If there is one lesson that has been taught to the Allies by experience during the present struggle, it is this: Provide tools for your fighting men and they will do their job. Mr. Anthony Eden emphasised this point in the speech which he made at Coventry on Saturday last. "To be short of materials in war," he said, "was the most costly method of waging war not only in life but in material. Had Britain and her French and Belgian Allies possessed in France last summer the armoured units and air support that the German armies enjoyed, Germany might to-day be fighting a war on land on two fronts. To be richly supplied in equipment was the best economy in war. British forces have never been so supplied yet. We cannot ourselves be content until our men command in every arm weapons which in design and execution are fully a match for the best that Germany can do. And if our men have the equipment, you may be sure they will make good use of it."

It is sometimes asked whether it is not necessary to afford relief to Russia, which is so gallantly struggling against great armies, by providing a diversion in the West by sending an expeditionary force to some part of the Contiment. It is true, of course, that in Great Britain there are three million men under arms, fairly well equipped. It is also true that the forces of the Empire are now face to face with the enemy only on one front, that is Libya. But has the time arrived for taking the offensive on land? For the final stroke preceding a triumphal victory, an attempt of that kind must be made, but, as Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Brownrigg has stated, "an attempt now to launch an attack by land against Western Europe would be to play right into Hitler's hands." The Allies before they can launch such an offensive must obtain superiority in the air, just that superiority which the Navy now enjoys over the Axis Navy. "British air offensive against Germany," says Sir Douglas, "must be restricted to the maximum which can be spared without interfering with the attainment of the main objective. To increase the strength of our bombing raids on Germany at the expense of our long-term policy of obtaining air superiority over the Luftwaffe would be to make a strategical mistake of the first magnitude." Again, while the Russians are giving their best contribution by putting up a grave and courageous defence, the British people should concentrate on production and on intensive military training, producing in factories all the 'tools' for the final battle and making the land forces alert and ready. Of course, the British are on the offensive in the air. During July, the loss of shipping in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the North Sea inflicted on enemy shipping has amounted to nearly half a million tons and during the same period British airmen and ground defences have destroyed 410 hostile aircraft at a loss to themselves of 285 machines. But until the sinews of war are ready, it would be a capital mistake to take to the offensive. "Time is gained," says Sir Douglas, by the Russian holding the Nazi in his grip and production should be ever increasing. "The population of the British Empire," says this authority, "could not support a force of sufficient size to march and roll alone into the heart of Germany until the Nazi will to win was cracking under the hammer blows of an overpowering air force (possibly provided by the combined air forces of Britain and Russia) and until the peoples of the conquered Continent have taken fresh heart to give active help in sabotage and subversive activities of all kinds behind the enemy's lines."

MR. CHURCHILL'S WARNING

There is the further fact to be remembered that German military organisation in North Africa has been proceeding apace. Dakar on French West Africa is now very strongly defended. Bases in Libya are being strengthened and there is danger of pincer movements across Spain on the one hand and Tunisia on the other. Such a move would have to be met by Great Britain and Mr. Churchill may have alluded to this when he spoke of the possibility of the war extending to other fronts.

That is why we find Mr. Anthony Eden in England and Mr. Roosevelt in America laying such great emphasis for the need for increased production. The Royal Air Force has been given the planes they needed and they have done remarkably well. "Given fair odds," said Mr. Anthony Eden, "the army will do the same." "Production," he continued, "was still the key to victory. The output of war material of Allied and associated Powers, including the contribution of the United States, still fell far short of needs and those needs would grow as the tide of war swept wider until it engulfed the world." The call, therefore, is insistent and that is a call for increased effort in the field of production.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S CALL TO LABOUR

President Roosevelt, in his Labour Day address on September 1, urged the great importance of the part which American labour plays at present. "American Labour," he pointed out "now bears a tremendous responsibility in winning this most brutal and most terrible of all wars. In our factories, shops and arsenals we are building weapons on a scale great in its magnitude." The enemies of Democracy know that the American Navy is gaining in strength and that the army is also similarly increasing in all-round strength. They also realize that American industry, employers and employees, is doing its very best to provide the implements of war to those who are fighting against Hitlerism. "Unless we step up the total of our production," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and more greatly safeguard it on its journeys to the battlefields, these enemies will take heart in pushing their attack in the old fields and in new." Mr. Roosevelt also pointed out what Nazi victory would mean to labour. The principles and standards which have been established for its preservation would be gone for ever. If that calamity happens, trade unionism will be a forbidden philosophy, because it demands full freedom of expression and peaceful assembly which are entirely opposed by Dictators. He concluded by saying: "We have already achieved much. It is imperative that we achieve infinitely more. The single-mindedness and sacrifice with which we jointly dedicate ourselves to the production of weapons of freedom will determine in no small part the length of the ordeal through which humanity must pass. We cannot hesitate, we cannot equivocate in the great task before us."

At the invitation of the British Government, Mr. John D. Biggers, Director of Production in the Office of Production Management in America, will shortly go to England to synchronize British and American production. A joint mission from Britain will visit America to discuss with the American experts the question of increased production. It is stated that the American public will have to go without many things to which they are accustomed in order to provide implements of war in the war theatres. Labour, also, will have to forego some of its standards. There is increasing realization of the fact that only production, more production and still more production will win the war.

NOTES OF THE WEEK—(*Continued from Page* 3)

considerable reserve as it is now evident that their earlier claims to have cut the Leningrad-Moscow railway were somewhat premature! The Russians have abandoned Tallinn, the Estonian capital, and the smaller naval base of Bastiski and the Red Fleet's main base is now Kronstadt, but the possession of Haugoe, Dagoe and Oesel enables the Russians to command the sea approaches to Leningrad. On the Finnish side, the Russians have not only abandoned Viipuri (Viborg) but are reported to have withdrawn to the "Stalin Line" in the Karelian Isthmus in the hope that the Finnish people will over-rule their military leaders and conclude peace on the basis of the Allied guarantee of their pre-war frontiers. Such a move will spare Finland a costly campaign and also enable the Russians to move large forces from this sector to the defence of Leningrad. The Russians have also developed a strong thrust eastwards beneath Lake Ilmen towards Lake Peipus which, if it succeeds, will leave the Germans in the north round Luga and Novogorod in a nasty position. In the Central sector, the Generals under Marshal Timoshenko have launched a series of attacks on von Bock's German troops, which are holding the front from Smolensk to the northern boundary of the Pripet marshes. A Russian "pincers" movement is developing nicely; the right arm under General Rakovski is striking towards Smolensk and the left under General Koniev is attacking through Rogachev and Zhlobin in the direction of Bobruisk. And General Koniev's troops are already reported to have recaptured Gomel and to have frustrated Germany's own attempt at a "pincers" movement—from Gomel and from across the Dnieper in the south against Kharkov—aimed at encircling the whole of the Ukraine and Marshal Budenny's army. The Marshal, after withdrawing the main body of his forces safely across the river, has now reformed and launched a series of counter-attacks back across the river on its western bank. If he meets with success, he may inflict severe damage on the German armies in the Ukraine "pocket." And Odessa is holding out, despite all German attempts, while the Rumanians are still licking the wounds inflicted on them last week by the Russians. Finally, the Soviet Air Force has been very active, raiding Berlin, Danzig, Memel and Koenigsberg. Truly, Hitler must have given a gloomy picture of the Eastern Front to his junior partner in crime when Mussolini visited him at his headquarters. Possibly, he wanted the latter to fill up the wide gaps created in his ranks by the Russian Army!

SITUATION IN IRAN

POLITICAL INTEGRITY OF PERSIA RESPECTED

The latest news in regard to Iran suggests that no further advance will be made by the Russian troops in view of the negotiations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain on the one hand and Iran on the other. So far Soviet troops have captured Urmia between Lake Urmia and the Turkish border, Maragha, a town east of Lake Urmia and south of Tabriz and Mianeh, still further east on the road from Tabriz to Senjan. The British troops advancing from the south have made contact with the Russian forces. It is also reported that the main principles of understanding between Iran and Great Britain and Russia have been settled, but it has not yet been revealed what they are. Considerable insistence is placed on the necessity for so arranging the terms as to make it impossible hereafter for the Nazis to get any stranglehold of Iran again.

It should be emphasized that neither Russia nor Great Britain has any territorial designs on Iran. There should be absolutely no doubt on this point, especially after Mr. Anthony Eden's statement made at Coventry early this week. After pointing out the circumstances which necessitated joint military action in Iran, Mr. Eden stated: "Let me make plain once again our general attitude. We have no territorial claims against Iran. We covet no square inch of Iranian territory. We have no design nor have our Russian allies any design to annex any part of the areas which our forces have now occupied. The British Government and the Soviet Government repeatedly assured the Iranian Government of their determination to respect the political independence and territorial integrity of Iran. We have repeated that pledge to the Government of our ally, Turkey, and the Governments of neighbouring States. That pledge stands. We shall, as soon as military conditions permit, withdraw our forces from Iranian territory."

He had hopes that out of the troubled events of the last few weeks might grow a closer and more intimate friendship between the Allies and Iran. There was nothing they would like better. They knew that a strong and independent Iran was an essential element in the stability of the Middle East. "We covet neither Iranian lands nor her wealth. Collaboration of friends and not occupation by enemies is the goal we seek in Iran. Food will be sent for our armies and for the people of Iran. All that we can do to ease their lot will be done. Let us hope that in future we can work together."

MILITARY JUSTIFICATION

Persia is the "Clapham Junction" of the defensive system of the whole Middle East, Russia and India. Once established there the Nazis could have spread their tentacles into Afghanistan across the Pamirs—mountains being no barriers in these days of high-flying aircraft—into Tibet and Sinkiang. They could have paralysed Imperial air and sea communications to Australia and New Zealand, and helped themselves to 16,000,000 tons of Iraqi, Persian and Bahrein oil. Slowly, inexorably they were tightening their stranglehold on Persia. One little twist more and the trick was done. India, Iraq, Syria, Transjordinia, Afghanistan and even Arabia would have fallen to pieces. The whole of that part of Asia which is predominantly Muslim would have been overrun by Nazi hordes. With these possibilities staring her in the face what could Britain have done? What did her critics expect her to do? Just look on as a disinterested spectator? And yet these critics have often been heard loudly to denounce Britain for not having gone to the help of Abyssinia and Albania, conveniently forgetting that the only way to render help to a threatened country is to forestall the enemy by military action. Had Britain failed to take the necessary initiative now and had the Germans dug themselves into Persia, Britain's inability to see "the writing on the wall" would have been denounced.

THE MORAL ASPECT

Nazism is a danger to civilization; it aims at a throwback to the primitive days when the few ruthlessly ruled the many and treated them as veritable slaves. The question is whether, if the Nazis win, there will be any moral values left at all. Darre (Reich Minister for Agriculture) has openly said that the conquered peoples shall be the slaves of a "new aristocracy of German heroes." In view of this is it not the moral duty of all those who love freedom and democracy to fight the Nazis on land, sea and air, in every continent or every country where they raise their head? If it is conceded that the Nazis are a danger to mankind—and all are agreed on that—British intervention in Persia is morally justified. That Britain has no axe to grind in Persia is proved by the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration, to which pointed reference was made in the last issue.

Further, British foreign policy in recent years has been one of friendship on a progressive basis of equality with Muslim countries in the Middle East. Persia herself provides a very good example. At the end of the last war she was in no position to oust the British armies from the strategic positions which they had occupied. Yet Britain withdrew every single soldier of her own accord and left Persia to govern herself as she liked.

OTHER MOSLEM COUNTRIES

In Iraq, Britain was in a position to continue to hold the country not only by force of arms but with international sanction behind her. And yet in 1932 she acknowledged Iraq's independence and procured her admission to the League of Nations as a full member. During the period of the mandate, she organized Iraq's administration, trained her army, gave her an extensive irrigation system, developed her oil and other resources, and brought her trade, wealth and prosperity, at considerable expense to the heavily burdened British tax-payer. Even now Empire Engineers are engaged on the construction of a 350-mile road which it is proposed to hand over to the Iraqi Government as a gift.

Recently, Rashid Ali's rebellion which might have had disastrous consequences for Iraq was suppressed with the minimum force, and yet Britain has demanded no more than her bare treaty rights from the Iraqi Government.

Similar treatment has been extended to Transjordan which is ruled by Amir Abdullah on a modified parliamentary basis. In April 1925, a declaration was made that, subject to the approval of the League of Nations, Britain would recognize the existence of an independent government in Transjordan, provided such a government was constitutional. A resultant agreement was signed in Jerusalem on February 20, 1928, and was ratified on October 31, 1929. It was for very good reasons that on the outbreak of the war Amir Abdullah sent a cable to His Majesty King George VI, saying, " My people and I stand fast beside you and I take this opportunity publicly to affirm my support of your just cause." Six months later (March 8, 1940) he said, " If blood must be shed in the defence of our principles and our country, Arab blood should be mingled with that of our friends, the British."

Egypt provides another example of Britain's policy of terminating her controlling powers over dependent states at the earliest possible moment and limiting intervention in their government to an absolute minimum.

Formerly part of the Turkish Empire, a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared on December 18, 1914, the Khedive was deposed and the title of Sultan of Egypt was conferred on Hussein Kamil, eldest living prince of the family of Mohamed Ali. The Protectorate was terminated on February 28, 1922, and Sultan Fuad, brother of the first Sultan, was proclaimed King of Egypt on March 15, 1922.

On August 26, 1936, an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance was signed in London to continue for twenty years, whereby the military occupation of Egypt by British forces was terminated. According to the terms of Article 8 of this Treaty, Egypt authorises, without prejudice to her sovereign right, British forces to be stationed in the vicinity of the Suez Canal until such time as the Egyptian Army is in a position to ensure the defence of the canal by its own resources.

The comments in the Arabic Press are a measure of the friendship which Britain's unselfish policy has won in Egypt. Lecturing in Arabic in Cairo recently Hafiz Afifi Pasha, former Egyptian Ambassador in London, said " There is no doubt that Britain's success in achieving such results under the worst possible conditions is mainly due to the fact that she has understood down the ages the true spirit of real democracy and applied it in the best possible way." Hussein Sirry Pasha, Egyptian Premier, said in an interview, " Egypt has a treaty with Britain and she will stick to it. Tell that to the world and leave nobody any illusions about it."

PALESTINE

The admittedly difficult position in Palestine has been repeatedly exploited by all enemies of Anglo-Arab friendship. But it is noteworthy that Germany is directly responsible to a very considerable extent for the dissatisfaction expressed by the Palestine Arabs in the years immediately preceding the war. The normal Jewish immigration to Palestine was not such as to cause any real apprehension in the Arab mind. While immigration had been kept as low as 5,249 in 1929, 4,075 in 1931 and 9,553 in 1933 (first year of the National Socialist Revolution in Germany) it jumped to 42,359 in 1934 and 61,856 in 1935—thanks to the Nazi regime in Germany.

Britain has made repeated efforts, consistent with her responsibilities as a mandatory power, to solve the Palestine problem to the satisfaction of both parties. She has done her best to allay Arab fears. As recently as May 17, 1939, a White Paper approved by the British Parliament said : " His Majesty's Government declare unequivocally that it is not a part of their policy that Palestine should become a Jewish State." The determination of the Government to enforce this policy was demonstrated when on February 7, 1940, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald was asked in the House of Commons whether some 2,000 hapless Jewish refugees, marooned on small barges on the Danube, might be granted special entry into Palestine. Mr. Macdonald replied with a firm ' No.'

Whatever differences and grievances Palestinian Arabs may have had before the war they have unequivocally declared their position in this period of crisis as is evidenced by a vigorous leading article in the *Falastin* which said : " The Arabs now set aside their local issues in order to play their role in this world conflict, cherishing the hope that when justice emerges victorious they will be adequately rewarded for their loyalty."

TWO YEARS OF WAR

ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S TRIBUTE TO INDIA

In the course of his broadcast address on Wednesday, 3rd September His Excellency the Viceroy said, after referring to the events of last year :—

"India stands firm. Her young men have come forward to answer the call for service on the sea, on land and in the air; her factories, her mills, her dockyards are working night and day to produce munitions and equipment, the Princes and people have poured their wealth in free will offerings to meet the cost of war; her citizen defenders have enrolled themselves in tens of thousands to protect their homeland and to secure the public peace.

And the world will not forget how, after the darkest hour of the Allied cause, Indian soldiers went into a battle on a December morning in the Western Desert, as the spearhead of a great attack, and won at Sidi Barrani, our first resounding victory.

Today, India is the focus of the nations and territories of the Eastern Group. In Egypt, in the Sudan—whose people have shown their gratitude by a splendid gift—in Eritrea and Ethiopia; in Iraq, Syria and Persia, the armies of India have sought and found glory on many fields. They have dealt faithfully with the Italian Empire, which lies in ruins in East Africa; they have forged new lines in the comradeship of arms and have protected great neighbouring nations against the imminent or actual threat of the invader.

Men and women of India, be proud of your sons and brothers. Not only of your soldiers, sailors and airmen, but of all those others too, who are playing their part, not always spectacular, but none-the-less valuable, in this total war. The merchant seamen of India; the men in the factories and in the fields; the Civil Servants and the Police; the Civic Guards and the A.R.P. Services; the businessmen who cheerfully undertake, each of them, three or four men's work in the interests of national service; the women workers and many others who give of their best whether in money or service. These too are playing their part in this mortal struggle. They have not been privileged to stand in the front line of battle; to their lot has fallen the less exciting but necessary work of war behind the lines; but on their patience and perseverance and on their stout-hearted confidence depends, no less than on our Armed Forces, the ultimate triumph of our efforts to rid the world of the obscene pestilence of Nazism.

There are those amongst us who would like to reap the harvest of victory without having put their hands to the plough.

Others there are who, for one reason or another, are not ashamed, though the nation stands in grave peril, to seek to divide the people, to weaken the war effort, to destroy confidence. But that is not the spirit of India.

Do not, I beg of you, let this insidious Fifth Column eat like dry rot into the fabric of your determination. Be united, stand firm and persevere. It was in this spirit of co-operation that our soldiers scaled the heights of Keren and Amba Alagi, and stormed Damascus; it was in that spirit that they broke through the iron ring at El Mechili, and are continuing the heroic resistance at Tobruk. When the tremendous conflict which we are witnessing passes into history, it will be deeds such as these that will be inscribed, for India's honour, in golden letters on the banners of victory."

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON THE GREAT INDIAN ARSENAL.

His Excellency Sir Archibald Wavell, the Commander-in-Chief, stated in the course of his broadcast speech on Wednesday, 3rd September :—

"A year ago the battle of Britain was in progress, the greatest air fight than ever there had been, the loss of which might have meant the loss of the war. That great battle was won, and today we carry air warfare into enemy-occupied countries, far into Germany itself.

In the Middle East a year ago, the situation was serious. Today, the Italian African Empire is no more. Of nearly a quarter of a million Italian and native troops in Italian East Africa, only a few thousands remain in one small corner, blockaded and harmless.

Last year, war had not reached the Balkans. Today they have been overrun by the Germans.

A year ago Russia was netural, and sold oil, wheat and other war materials to Germany. Hitler, with a typical act of unheralded aggression, decided to kill the goose which laid the golden eggs. Russia, fighting in heroic fashion, has dealt blows with a weight which Germany has not suffered before. The military situation in certain parts of Russia is serious, but it is by no means desperate, and the rapid collapse, on which Germany

counted, has not occurred. The Russian army is still in being and still fighting with characteristic stubbornness, and the morale of the Russian people is still high.

" A year ago, the German fifth column tactics had taken the world by surprise. Now that they are understood, in Syria and Iraq the Nazi intrigues were anticipated and stopped before ruin and tragedy could overtake those countries. The same is now being done in Iran. Unlike Germany, the British Commonwealth has no territorial designs on those countries.

" This time last year, India was just embarking on a first expansion programme. There were comparatively few Indian troops abroad, though already some had taken part in the gallant defence of British Somaliland, and an Indian division was standing on guard by the Western frontier of Egypt. The first expansion of 100,000 soldiers had not then been completed. Today, there are well over 100,000 Indian troops serving overseas, and the total of India's fighting forces is approaching the mark of one million. You all know how greatly Indian troops have distinguished themselves during the last year in the Western Desert, in Eritrea, in Abyssinia and in Syria.

" The Indian Air Force, the younger brother of the Royal Air Force, is expanding, though not as rapidly as I could wish.

" India has always been a full reservoir of fighting men. Now, she is becoming also a large arsenal of warlike production. Great strides have been made in the last 12 months. A year ago, Indian factories were only just beginning production. Now, they are producing armoured vehicles, guns, ammunition and warlike stores of all kinds, not only for India's armed forces but also for the forces of other members of the Commonwealth.

" India's armed power has thus greatly increased in every way during the last year. It is well since the war has come nearer to India. I must emphasize to you the fact that it is only our soldiers outside India who are protecting this country from the horrors of invasion and bombing."

MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

In his message to the people of the Madras Presidency, His Excellency the Governor of Madras said :—

Today we enter upon the third year of war,—a war fought by Nazi Germany for the enslavement of the world, by ourselves to ensure that the ideals of freedom and justice shall not perish from the face of the earth. A year ago Britain was fighting desperately against an imminent threat of invasion, a threat magnificently repulsed by the Royal Air Force. Since then, despite the overwhelming of our gallant Greek and Yugoslav allies, the situation has improved considerably, thanks to the determination of Great Britain, the Dominions and India, and the valour of their fighting forces on land, sea and air. The armies of Italy in Africa have been crushed, and her empire in Abyssinia overthrown. Syria and Iraq have been rescued from Nazi domination. The great nation of Russia, bravely resisting Hitler's sudden and treacherous onslaught, is now ranged solidly on our side. The United States too, with its limitless resources, is now resolved with us to see that tyranny destroyed which Nazism has forced upon Europe and threatens to impose on the whole world.

Momentous happenings are foreshadowed and the unhappy peoples in the conquered countries look with fresh trust and courage towards the day of deliverance, their trust and courage finding expression in the V symbol in its various forms.

This symbol has now spread far beyond the borders of the occupied countries where it signifies not only sympathy with those oppressed peoples, but a determination to rescue them and the world—once and for all —from Nazi brutality and injustice.

It is in this spirit of determination that we adopt this symbol in Madras, whose war effort has been splendid in men and money, making me ever the more proud to be its Governor. I am indeed grateful to all of you who have helped to achieve so much, and I am confident that your efforts will not flag, but on the contrary will become greater and greater, feeling as we all must, that this second anniversary is pre-eminently an occasion for a re-dedication of ourselves and our services to further and even more determined effort. I feel, too, that others will be helped by example to range themselves with us.

We in India—thanks in large measure to the courage and endurance of Indian troops stationed in the outposts of this country's defences—have so far been spared the horrors of war; but the danger is ever present and shows signs of developing in new forms and from new directions.

Let us not fail them, soldiers and sailors and airmen alike, and civilians too, whose lot is cast in the zone of actual hostilities, but let us redouble our efforts so that, when the great Day comes, as come it must, we may truly feel that we, too, have helped in the words of His Excellency the Viceroy—' to spell out the final letters of V for Victory.'

CLIPPING THE EAGLE

I. THE AXIS

1940

STEEL BREAKS THROUGH

(a) Operational.

1. Nazi bombers' "blanket" attack on Polish airfields, before defenders were aware war had started, ensured air superiority for *Luftwaffe* in 1939.

This policy continued with remarkable success, in 1940, in Norway, Holland, Belgium, France.

Murder raids on civilians and sheer weight of metal, plus Russia's *defensive* occupation of Eastern Poland, enabled Hitler to complete conquest in one month and send back a first contingent of 700,000 Polish prisoners to work in German fields and factories.

In 1940 Hitler's conscript army of foreign workers in Germany approaches 3,000,000 mark.

Goering boasts that industrial plant captured in Upper Silesia is well out of range of enemy bombers.

2. Aerial blitz on Rotterdam—Killing 30,000 people and reducing centre of city to rubble in seven-and-a-half minutes—hastens fall of Holland.

Belgium pays dearly for scrupulously observing neutrality. B.E.F. races to rescue, gets no further than Louvain, is hampered by contrary flood of panic-stricken refugees blocking main roads.

Dive-bombers blast gap in Allied line, German panzers dash forward to seize Channel ports and encircle 437,000 British troops.

Westward German advance begins May 10; Petain seeks armistice terms June 17. Nazis occupy two-thirds of France, sponsor puppet French Government at Vichy, secure bases for projected invasion of Britain and Battle of Atlantic.

3. German tanks prove instrumental in conquering greater part of Europe.

Speed of advance characterises new-style warfare.

Overwhelming numbers ensure Nazi victory.

1941

SPIRIT BEATS STEEL

(a) Operational.

1. Polish fighter pilots flying with Royal Air Force from bases in Britain have destroyed 250 German planes in past year.

Large contingent of Free Poles, led by General Sikorski, mans defences of Britain, waits impatiently for day of retribution.

Free Polish Government in London concludes agreement with Russia by which 100,000 Polish war prisoners are released and embodied to fight against the Nazis who have murdered their wives and children and enslaved their brothers.

In record long-distance fight (February 16, 1941) Royal Air Force drops leaflets on Cracow and Katowice. Four months later Soviet Air Force and R.A.F. join hands across the Reich; while R.A.F. raids from Petsamo to Pantelleria and Brest to Berlin, S.A.F. spreads fire bombs and high explosives from Stettin to Constanza and Bucharest to Berlin.

2. On July 16, 1941, Dutchmen wave a greeting as British Blenheim bombers put out of action or severely damage 140,000 tons of Axis shipping in single daylight raid on docks at Rotterdam.

Free Belgian Forces co-operate with British troops in Africa. King Leopold refuses to act as Axis stooge, prefers to be treated as war prisoner.

British soldiers evacuated in the "Miracle of Dunkirk"—384,000 of them—form a young, but veteran nucleus of the great army of 4,000,000 that has sprung up almost overnight in the island fortress.

Royal Air Force rout of *Luftwaffe* and battering of invasion bases which thwarted Hitler's plan to live in Buckingham Palace, goes long way toward winning Atlantic Battle.

3. English Channel is biggest tank trap Hitler's armoured divisions have yet had to face; it baffles them.

Britain—birthplace of first metal monster ever conceived—retakes lead in tank design. 'Churchill' and 'Covenanter' are Britain's powerful answer to Nazi panzers.

With steel dreadnoughts, Wavell conquers Cyrenaica, smashes eight Italian divisions, advances 675 miles in two months.

Reckless Nazi offensives deplete manpower. In first 18 months of war Berlin admits 206,086 service casualties, compared with corresponding British figure of 63,502. Since then Hitler's men have fallen in their thousands in the Balkans. Already more than 2,000,000 casualties have been suffered in Russia, where for the first time Hitler meets his match in manpower (cf. Germany's 78,000,000 with Russia's 193,000,000 population).

1940	1941
4. Local air superiority has been an essential feature of every Nazi success.	4. Royal Air Force mastery of daylight skies over Britain established beyond dispute. Royal Air Force night fighters, improved anti-aircraft barrage and "other devices" discovered by technical research take increasingly heavy toll of night raiders. Local air superiority brings further German successes in Balkans and Crete, but loss of 7,300 planes in first two months of Russian campaign helps Royal Air Force to approach air mastery of skies over Continent as well as Britain.
5. Superior productive capacity ensures Nazi victory in every campaign. Goering's Four-Year Plan has placed Germany's industry on war footing before outbreak of hostilities. This policy has paid enormous dividends in the shape of territorial and industrial acquisitions.	5. In Russia, Germany is opposed for the first time by a nation with equally efficient industrial organisation. Eight thousand of Hitler's precious panzers are destroyed in two months. Progress of invasion is slow and punctuated by unexpected hold-ups. Single battle for Smolensk takes as long as the entire campaign in the West last summer. General Koniev's counter-offensive in Smolensk sector shatters Hitler's dream of a one-way advance, wins Allied praise.
6. Italy enters war, promises to sweep Royal Navy from *Mare Nostrum.*	6. Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham carries a whip at the masthead, flays Italian warships at Taranto, Matapan, and in a score of minor engagements, bombards Valona, Genoa, Alghero without opposition: Italian Navy skulks in funkhole harbours, relies on air force to act as substitute. Cunningham proves that there is only one answer to the question: Can Italian bombs beat British battleships?
7. Hitler depends on Mussolini to keep Britain busy in the Middle East.	7. Italian failure on Greco-Albanian front forces Hitler to come to the rescue. Italian failure on Egyptian-Libyan front forces Hitler to come to the rescue. Italian failure in the Middle Eastern sky forces Hitler to come to the rescue. Conquest of East Africa keeps open Red Sea Supply route, which Mussolini was supposed to have closed.
8. Axis agents, Grobba, Roser, von Oppenheim and von Hentig active in Arab countries, threaten British positions guarding Suez, western gate to India. Vichy Government's weakness threatens to jeopardise Freedom Front in Middle East by allowing Syria to fall into Axis hands.	8. Von Hentig stages revolt in Iraq headed by Rashid Ali, but prompt military action restores position. Hitler's agents flee to Iran, which British and Russian troops enter on August 25, 1941. Meanwhile, Allied occupation has prevented Syria from becoming base for Axis aggression.
9. Three-Power Axis Pact designed to halt active American aid to Britain and embarrass Britain by opening up Far East front.	9. Japan's southward expansion drive arrested by economic frost manufactured by A.B.C.D. coalition. Japan still shivering on the brink as powerful reinforcements arrive in Burma and Malaya.

1940

(b) Surprises

1. Stuka dive-bombers are a menace to shipping and the most fearful weapon front-line troops have ever had to face.

2. Fifth Column, parachutists and swift mechanised thrusts upset all theories of position warfare, teach Hitler's victims a bitter lesson.

3. Magnetic mines had made their first appearance November 10, 1939.

4. Germany uses powerful warships as surface raiders.

(c) Summary

Metal, manpower, productive capacity, surprises, give Axis flying start.

Italy's entry and Three Power Axis Pact promises greater successes still.

1941

(b) Surprises

1. Stukas fail to break Malta's spirit or destroy air bases from which British planes hit back at Sicily and S. Italy.

Stukas raid Tobruk 1,000 times in four months; but the garrison hit back at Rommel's African Corps, forcing him to build 40-mile by-pass road out of range of Tobruk raids and artillery barrage.

Aircraft-carrier *Illustrious* stands up to seven-hours battering by Stukas and sails into port under her own power.

2. Stalin's men are forewarned and forearmed; these three surprises meet their match in Russia.

Britain trains parachutists, stages highly successful small scale parachute raid on Italy.

Home Guard knows how to deal with any parachutists who land in Britain. German spy descends by parachute, is promptly apprehended, tried and shot. Herr Hess, by parachute descent in Scotland, provides one of biggest surprises of the war; but Home Guard takes him into custody.

3. Since December 15, 1939, British ships have been fitted with an effective antidote—the de-gaussing girdle.

4. *Graf Spee* and *Bismarck* lie on ocean bed. *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prinz Eugen* lie winged and winded in dock at Brest, care of the Air Ministry, Kingsway, London W. 1.

Allies find counters to Axis assets.

(c) Summary

Allied spirit beats Axis steel.

Italy proves a millstone, gives more trouble to Axis than to Allies.

Japan loth to follow Italy's example.

II. BRITAIN

1940

BACKS TO THE WALL.

(a) Beleaguered Fortress.

Forced to withdraw from the Continent, Britain, with her back to the wall, prepares to meet the coming onslaught against the last temple of man's freedom left standing in Europe.

Churchill has " nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat ".

Goering's bombers are shot out of the sky over Britain by the hundred (2,375 downed in 85 days); but still they come.

In the harbours across the Channel tens of thousands of Hun soldiers man barges for invasion drill.

1941

DYNAMIC DEFENCE.

(a) Powerful Springboard.

Britain " goes to it " with a will, transforms beleaguered island fortress into powerful springboard from which to hit back harder every day.

Portal's bombers and fighters push air front back over France.

With American-built aircraft helping to establish Royal Air Force numerical superiority over *Luftwaffe*, weight of British air offensive against Germany grows steadily.

Luftwaffe attacks on Britain begin to peter out as resources drained on Eastern Front.

Invasion barges smashed. Hitler emulates Napoleon and salves frustration by mad adventure in Russia.

1940

(b) Torpedo and Bomb.

With long-range bombers and U-boats based on Biscay coast, Raider seeks to strangle Britain's life-line across the Atlantic and force capitulation.

Bombs on British ports and mines sown from the air in British harbours have the same objective.

Merchant shipping lost in first 22 months of war :—

British ..	1,078 ships	4,605,132 tons.
Allied ..	334 ships	1,498,047 tons.
Neutral ..	326 ships	1,014,943 tons.
Total ..	**1,738 ships**	**7,118,122 tons.**

(c) Economic.

Britain spending £12,000,000 cash daily on war effort; Axis broadcasts say this cannot go on without complete financial breakdown soon.

(d) Summary.

Britain faces invasion, starvation, inflation.

1941

(b) British Blockade.

Shipping losses, though severe, fall far below German expectations and grossly exaggerated claims.

Britain does not starve; supply ships defy German under-sea armada.

British ports keep open; dock workers organized to conserve labour, turn ships around in record time.

Meanwhile, British Blockade proves very effective . . . . 212 Axis ships bottled up in neutral ports, 4,007,000 tons of Axis shipping sunk, scuttled or captured.

Royal Navy's task eased by transfer of 50 U.S. destroyers for convoy work plus 190 Allied warships now operating from British bases.

Lost merchant shipping tonnage more than replaced by building programmes and by acquisition of Allied fleet as under :—

Dutch	480 ships	2,250,000 tons.
Norwegian ..	720 ships	3,250,000 tons.
French	92 ships	400,000 tons.
Belgian	54 ships	200,000 tons.
Greek	240 ships	1,000,000 tons.
Polish	32 ships	100,000 tons.
Total ..	**1,618 ships**	**7,200,000 tons.**

(c) Economic.

Britain still spending £12,000,000 daily, yet economic position as stable as in peace. No sign of inflation, no excess profits on war supplies, stable wage level.

In contrast Dr. Schacht, former President of *Reichsbank*, warns his countrymen that inflation in Germany means "having plenty of money with which you are unable to buy anything." Such is Hitler's "New order."

Furthermore, in Italy, incalculable price fluctuations lead to frantic rush to buy solid assets—land, furniture, jewels.

(d) Summary.

Invasion postponed indefinitely. With 5,000,000 acres under the plough in Britain and strict measures taken to conserve food supplies, plus sea power's effective defence of the Atlantic supply route, spectre of starvation vanishes. Health of Britain never better, says Lord Horder. Inflation bogey dispelled at home, Britain is able to absorb into sterling bloc recovery programme Middle East countries suffering from considerable Axis-injected privation.

THE ALLIES AND IRAN

OBJECTS OF MILITARY ACTION EXPLAINED

The objects which underline the joint military action of Great Britain and Russia in Iran are clearly set forth in leaflets, thousands of copies of which have been dropped by planes over the principal towns in that country. The following are some of them :—

"Iranians, Britain and Russia have demanded expulsion of German agents in your midst because they are precursors of war. Like you we wish to see peace preserved in Iran. We wish peace for our own sake. You must desire peace for yourself. What does war mean? German agents prepared the way for German armies in Norway, Holland, Belgium, Poland, Rumania, Greece. Then war came and Germans occupied those countries. They had been rich and prosperous. Now they are starving. When German conquest is easy, the Germans prey upon conquered lands, like locusts. Fruits of the soil are reserved for the victors and the vanquished go hungry. Where there is resistance, land is laid waste. Had the Germans had time to secure a hold upon Iran before the arrival of British troops they would, to hinder our advance, have destroyed not only railways and roads built at cost of taxes you have paid, but towns and villages of Iran in which you live. They would have slaughtered your cattle, burnt your crops and turned Iran into a desert. From such a fate we will save you, as we saved Iraq and Syria. We do not want your food. We will bring food for those who need it as we are doing in Syria. We did not want your goods but will open your ports to trade as we are doing in Iraq. We come as friends, armed only against the common enemy."

"Soldiers of Iran, we are marching into Iran as your friends. We are doing nothing against your country's freedom and well-being. All we want is to drive out and keep out the accursed Germans. You have no reason to fight against us and you cannot fight against our tanks, guns, aeroplanes. So do not be killed without reason. Many of you have been forced to leave your homes and join the army against your will. Now since there is no need for war, recruits and reservists can go home again. Those who stop with the colours will have regular pay assured them, officers will retain their rank. When Germans promised help to Rashid Ali in Iraq, they never gave it. One of their conditions was that the Iraqi Army should pass under German control. We make no such demands. The Army of Iran remains the Iranian Army, subject to its own national Government. Soldiers of Iran, we come and our greeting to you is 'Peace be with you.' Let your reply be 'And upon you be peace.' Then all will be well, but if any is so mad as to oppose us, if any helps the accursed Germans, then our airplanes, tanks and guns will answer him and he shall be utterly destroyed."

"To the people of Iran. Iran is short of wheat. Why—when she grows plenty of wheat? Because of no reserves. Why not? Because Germany bought huge quantities of wheat from Iran before the war to build up her own reserve. Germans are now eating your wheat while you go without it. There was a wheat famine in spring. You waited hours for bread that was half barley or rice. At last wheat came from foreign countries, but not from Germany. The British Government sent some from India and the Soviet Government sent some from Russia. Germans are locusts; wherever they go, they seize food for their troops and for their starving people in Germany. Europe is starving because of German plunder of occupied countries. They likewise plunder Iran. Germans in Iran have sent to Germany hundreds of thousands of parcels containing things you need such as flour, tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar. Where do these things come from? From the British Empire and countries allied or friendly to her. We shall bring food to Iran as we have already brought food to starving Syria. Germany never sends food. She only takes it away. Locusts!"

THE WORLD'S NIGHTMARE

BRITAIN AND THE AXIS, 1940

Hitler's dreams, nourished in hate to be realized with cold-blooded precision, became in 1940 the world's nightmare. Making use in neighbour countries of unpreparedness, complacency, fear and treachery, the Nazis reached by successive invasions a position so advantageous that their Fuehrer promised total victory by Christmas, 1940.

Britain was blockading Germany. But blockade is a long-term weapon. With 300 million people under his thrall, 3 million foreign workers forced to labour for him, and the factories and farms of the occupied countries in his power, Hitler had grounds for considering that he could withstand blockade for long enough to strike a mortal blow at Britain and all the nations linked with her.

In Europe, the fall of France left Britain fighting alone. The ocean communications with her overseas commonwealth were gravely threatened by extended Nazi air and submarine warfare, by Mussolini's jackal-spring in the Mediterranean and Africa, by a simmering pot of Axis Quislings in the Middle East.

Hoping to warn off the U.S.A., Germany drew Japan and Italy into the three-power Axis Pact. Cowed by threats and pressure, nervous neutrals (Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria) signed on the same line. Russia, still unprepared, was appeasing the voracious enemy with substantial economic help. South America was marked for seizure by Quisling methods.

BRITAIN AND THE AXIS, 1941.

The 'V' campaign and the increasing resistance show that "in every country into which the German armies and Nazi police have broken, there has sprung up from the soil a hatred of the German name and a contempt for the Nazi creed which the passage of hundreds of years will not efface from human memory."—(*Churchill*).

With London, battered but defiant, as capital, free governments of the invaded countries form resolute Allied front. Russia is no longer Germany's larder but Germany's strong and bitter foe. America's help pours in by guarded routes to Britain, who stands with her in aid to China and firm Pacific policy. The Atlantic Charter binds Britain, the U.S.A., and Russia to aims which the world welcomes.

Checks to Axis plans in Middle East and Africa, repulse of invasion project in Battle of Britain, immense damage to Axis war machine, staunch struggle by Russia, and thrusting of air-front over Germany, hearten the Allies for the difficulties ahead.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON IRAN

(i) Why have British and Russian forces entered Iran?

To preserve themselves, Iran, and neighbouring countries from the grave and growing threat represented by the German drive towards the Caucasus and the German fifth-column in Iran.

(ii) What is the truth about the fifth-column in Iran?

It is the same story as has been seen not only in Europe, but in Iraq and Syria also—the same story which Hitler revealed when he told Hermann Rauschnigg of his plans several years before the war.

The names of the German agents are known. Their appointed tasks in key positions are known. The imminence of Berlin's signal for action in Iran is known.

(iii) Who brought the Germans into Iran and why?

Hitler sent them there to prepare the German occupation of strategic points and thence of the whole country. The present Iranian Government allowed them to enter in pursuance of an unbalanced and ill-designed policy of industrialisation.

Being financed out of revenue, this policy has brought an intolerable burden of taxation on the people of Iran. It has also meant famine and misery on account of the export of foodstuffs to Germany to pay for machinery.

(iv) Could the danger have been removed without British and Russian action?

The enemy within the gates could have been expelled by the Government of Iran. This would have removed the immediate danger. If subsequent operations, however, brought the enemy to the gates from outside, Iran would still have needed help in defending herself.

(v) What would be the danger to India from German action in Iran?

The danger would be extreme. Iran is nearer to India than any other Middle Eastern country which British, Indian and Empire forces have held against Axis attempts.

Iran has a land-frontier with India. From Iranian airfields German bombers could raid Indian cities directly. Or the airfields could be used as "stepping-stones" from more distant German bases.

(vi) Was the Iranian Government adequately warned?

The Iranian Government was given every chance of appropriate action in its own defence against the German menace. Friendly advice in the matter was offered by both Britain and Russia. Only when the situation grew too dangerous to be tolerated was military action resorted to.

(vii) What is the British and Russian attitude towards the people of Iran?

The Allies, true to the Atlantic Charter, "seek no aggrandisement, territorial or other." They have no quarrel with the people of Iran, but only with the Germans, the world's enemies, and with any friends that Germany has secured in Iran by bribery or terror.

Parallel with the military action that has become painfully necessary, steps will be taken to supply the people of Iran with the corn, foodstuffs and other essentials of which ruthless Axis demands have seriously depleted their country.

THE AXIS SPEAKS—AND IS ANSWERED

Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East

FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 18–24, 1941

SYRIA AND IRAQ—SOUR NAZI GRAPES

" Considerable disquiet is felt in Syria. . . . . Nobody in Syria can really believe British promises to mean anything else but a splendid business opportunity for Britain's friends, the Jews. (*German news in Persian and Arabic, Aug.* 19).

Opinion in Syria has been openly expressed and not at all in terms that the Nazis like to hear. Jamil Mardan Bey, a former leader of the Syrian Nationalist Bloc, said on August 18 that " the main idea of the new Cabinet must be to strive for one end, namely to further Britain's gigantic war effort and expedite final victory." Similarly Seki Bey Khativ of the Shahbandariste Party appreciated " Britain's act in paving the way for the country's independence, " and spoke of assisting " the Allied war effort by loyally co-operating with the new French leaders."

" The clashes between the Syrian population and the British troops of occupation are continuously increasing." (*German news in Persian and Arabic, Aug.* 22).

Relations between the Syrians and the British and Indian troops are particularly friendly. The Indian troops in Hassetche, for instance, have been distributing free to the needy large quantities of flour, sugar, coffee, tinned food and other necessaries, imported from considerable distances.

" Prices are rising in Syria and have caused a crisis in supplies." (*German news in English, Aug.* 23).

On August 22, it was announced that 5,000 tons of wheat are being sent into Syria, of which 1,000 tons have already arrived. Four thousand tons of rice and 1,000 tons of sugar are also being supplied to the Syrians. The currency of Syria has been stabilised (August 21) in terms of the Palestine pound and ultimately in sterling values.

" The Iraqi nationalists who have been compelled to leave their country as the result of British tyranny, state that the British are torturing the Indian soldiers in Iraq." (*German news in Hindustani, Persian and Arabic, Aug.* 23).

This fantastic falsehood is clearly exposed by its source—the defeated Iraqi Quislings of whom *Al Iraq* asked on July 4 : " Which of their crimes do they want us to overlook? Is it the crime whereby they plunged into the war the gallant army it had taken us so many long years to form and develop? Or the crime whereby they made the world look down on us as a people of bad faith who violate their pledged word and treacherously betray their friend? "

FOOD AGAIN

" The French broadcasting station of Djibuti strongly protested against the British attack on French Somaliland. " For the whole year," the speaker declared, " we have been subjected to a blockade which is in no way justified. This blockade has caused an alarming shortage of food, and more and more people are falling victims of starvation every day." (*German news in English, Aug.* 21).

There has been no British attack on French Somaliland. In July General Wavell's offer to evacuate women and children from the country was ignored by the French Governor of Djibuti. General Auchinleck later made definite arrangements for evacuation, but in the meanwhile a supply of milk for children known to be in French Somaliland was sent over the border.

" Greece had ordered 50,000 tons of cereals stored in Egypt and due to be sent to Greece, when it was confiscated by the British authorities. This inhumane act on the part of the British towards their former ally was counteracted by the representatives of the Axis powers. Everything is being done to ensure a full bread ration for the Greek people." (*German news in English, Aug.* 22).

" It is not within British power to let Europe starve," proclaimed the Berlin radio on August 5, 1940, " it is impossible to see how the Continent could get into food difficulties."

The Continent has since got into food difficulties solely on account of German plunder. Bread in Greece is rationed to less than one-sixth of normal. In Athens meat is unobtainable except on a doctor's certificate. Potatoes cost ten times the normal price, and fruit and vegetables in the height of the season are two or three times as costly as usual. Special restaurants, however, have been opened for Germans and Italians exclusively.

THE TRUTH MEANS DEATH

" I believe that even in times of war one must not forget the tradition of news agency work to report the truth and nothing but the truth." (*German talk in English, Aug.* 19).

Dr. Goebbels, however, has decided that truth is Germany's mortal enemy. He wrote recently in *Das Reich* " We introduce the death penalty for listening to the B. B. C., and those who despite all warnings continue to do so deserve beheading."

THE WORLD'S NIGHTMARE

" The world can only be ruled by fear, " said Adolf Hiler, to Hermann Rauschnigg five years before the war, " Terror is the most effective political instrument."

How this basic principle—diametrically opposed to the Churchill-Roosevelt programme of a world free from fear—has been put into operation by the Nazis, recent history abundantly shows.

Far from being ashamed of the ferocious destruction of open cities such as Warsaw, Rotterdam and Belgrade, the Nazis have advertised their atrocities, by films and other instruments of propaganda, in order to frighten into submission other countries on their list.

In the same way the Italians boasted of their " achievements " against the unarmed inhabitants of the Ethiopia that by British arms has now returned to its rightful ruler. Mussolini's own son described his pleasure at the results of bombs on an Abyssinian village that " opened like a rose."

Here is one of the Nazi voices—the bloodthirsty roar;

" Women will look in vain for their children, wives will see the charred bodies of their husbands, mothers will weep over the homesteads lost and people will cry for food."—*German broadcast, 13th August* 1940.

" The noise made by the propellers of the German dive-bombers is so hideous that it upsets the mental and moral equilibrium of Britons."—*German Broadcast, 23rd August* 1940.

" The Boston radio is right so far as it says that Germany's aim is to exterminate her enemies."—*German broadcast, 13th August* 1940.

But there is another voice which the Nazis assume from time to time for the purposes of the now notorious " peace offensives." Here are some examples :

" Germany never wants to subjugate other countries."—*German broadcast, 23rd July* 1940.

" The principles of National Socialists also require them to attain their political demands through non-violence.—" *German broadcast, 6th August* 1940.

" How often have I made peaceful gestures? Immediately after I came to power I declared that I did not feel inclined to rearm."—*Hitler's speech to Berlin armament workers—broadcast, 10th December* 1940.

Such protestations are as much a part of the cynical Nazi technique as are the threats that alternate with empty promises. Hitler remains what Churchill has called him, " the repository and embodiment of soul-destroying hatred."

WAR IN THE AIR

The following are the details of the British raids from home bases on enemy territory in Europe, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 26th August 1941:—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during British patrols (not specifically mentioned) over West European coastal waters.

Date.	Targets.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
August 20, Wednesday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including raids on aerodrome near Alknaar; patrol ships off Frisian Is.	2 day fighters (1 pilot safe).	3 day fighters.
	R.A.F. Coastal Command night bomber attack on shipping off Norwegian coast (supply ship hit).	Nil.	..
	R.A.F. offensive night fighter patrols over N. France, including attacks on aerodromes.		
August 21, Thursday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France and Holland, including raids on steel foundry at **Ymuiden**; railways and industrial objectives in St. Omer and Bethune areas; shipping off French coast (E-boat exploded, another damaged).	14 day fighters (1 pilot safe).	1 day fighter.
	(No reports of night operations—bad weather).		
August 22, Friday.	R.A.F. day fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including raids on aerodrome; shipping (several patrol vessels hit).	Nil.	2 day fighters.
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on railways, inland docks and factories at **Mannheim**; other targets in W. Germany; docks at Le Havre, Ostend and Dunkirk.	1 night bomber.	..
August 23, Saturday.	(No reports of day or night operations—bad weather) ..	Nil.	..
August 24, Sunday.	R.A.F. day fighter patrols over N. France, including attacks on hangars, barracks, troops, gun positions.	1 day bomber.	..
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on communications and industries in **Dusseldorf** (bad weather).	3 night bombers.	
August 25, Monday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel, Belgium and N. France, including attacks on radio and aerodrome near **Cherbourg** (several enemy bombers and fighters damaged), aerodrome in Belgium; shipping off French and Dutch coasts.	Nil.	..
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on **Mannheim** and **Karlsruhe** (bad weather).	6 night bombers.	..
August 26, Tuesday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including attacks on aerodromes; shipping off French, Dutch and German coasts (2 ships sunk, others hit).	4 day fighters. 7 day bomber.	1 day fighter.
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on industrial quarters of **Cologne**; docks at Le Havre and Boulogne.	3 night bombers.	1 night fighter.
	R.A.F. offensive night fighter patrols over N. France including attacks on aerodromes.		

(*Continued on Page* 21)

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

29th Aug.—Royal Air Force bombers attack Duisberg and other targets in the Ruhr as well as the docks at Ostend.

A small number of casualties is reported from an enemy air raid on Eastern England.

30th Aug.—The Royal Air Force raids Frankfurt and Mannheim.

31st Aug.—Cherbourg is attacked by the Royal Air Force.

1st Sep.—The Royal Air Force raids Essen, Cologne and other objectives in Rhineland and the Ruhr.

Many children are killed in a community shelter when German planes bomb the working-class quarter in Hull.

Soviet planes raid Berlin, Koenigsberg, Danzig and Memel.

2nd Sep.—Cologne is raided by the Royal Air Force, which also makes daylight sweeps over France.

Slight damage is caused by an enemy air raid on an area in North-east England.

3rd Sep.—The Royal Air Force raids Berlin, Frankfurt, Mannheim and other towns in Western Germany, also the ports of Ostend and Dunkirk.

Bombs are dropped by enemy planes on East Anglia and North-East England but no casualties have been reported.

4th Sep.—Brest and Rotterdam are raided by the Royal Air Force.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

29th Aug.—Mussolini, it is revealed, has met Hitler at the latter's headquarters in Russia.

A heavy attack on Benghazi by the Royal Air Force is reported as well as attacks by the Fleet Air Arm on an enemy convoy in the Mediterranean.

31st Aug.—Heavy raids on Tripoli and other Libyan ports are high-lights of the Royal Air Force Middle East Communiqué.

1st Sep.—Enemy planes raid Alexandria and the Suez Canal area.

2nd Sep.—British patrols from Tobruk capture an enemy position. A dive-bombing attack on the garrison by over 100 enemy planes is practically fruitless.

A Royal Air Force Middle East Communiqué reports raid on targets in Sicily and the mainland of Italy.

3rd Sep.—Heavy raids on Tripoli and Benghazi are reported.

4th Sep.—No casualties are caused when enemy planes raid the Suez Canal area.

The enemy makes fruitless dive-bombing attacks on Tobruk.

UNITED STATES AND THE ATLANTIC

29th Aug.—President Roosevelt receives Admiral Nomura and receives from the Japanese Ambassador a letter from Prince Konoye (Premier of Japan).

Mr. Roosevelt appoints Mr. A. Harriman, to lead the American delegation to the Moscow three-power talks and also Mr. Wallace (Vice-President of the U.S.A.) to head a new Supply Priorities and Allocations Board of seven members. Mr. J. D. Biggers is to go to London to work with Mr. Harriman in the task of facilitating and expediting aid to the British Empire.

30th Aug.—Mr. Roosevelt, addressing an informal gathering at his family estate, says that the dangers which have convulsed the world are " not over yet."

31st Aug.—In a Labour Day message, Mr. Roosevelt reminds Americans that no sacrifice is too great in the defence of freedom.

1st Sep.—Mr. Roosevelt, in a special Labour Day broadcast, urges Americans to greater effort in order " to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces."

2nd Sep.—American Labour leaders pledge full support to peoples fighting the Axis.

American army pilots are to be permitted to resign from service in order, as civilians, to fly Panamerican planes on the new Ferry air transport system to Africa.

Mr. Roosevelt says he will have a new Lease-land programme ready by the end of the week.

4th Sep.—President Roosevelt authorizes the first Lease-Lend aid to the Polish Government.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

29th Aug.—The Germans claim Tallinn and the Finns Viborg.

30th Aug.—The Germans claim to have advanced beyond Gomel.

A big naval action is reported in the Gulf of Finland between the Russian and German forces.

Fierce battles are reported round Odessa and in the Central Sector, General Koniev's forces have pierced the second line of German defence.

The N.B.C. Commentator at Ankara reports that the Germans have moved towards the Russian front numerous poison-gas containers together with men especially trained in the use of gas.

31st Aug.—Fierce fighting is reported around Leningrad while the German drive east of Smolensk has been completely checked. Heavy rain is falling in the Central Sector.

1st Sep.—The enemy admits counter-attacks by the Russians under Marshal Budenny in the region south of Kiev. The Russians rout a Finnish regiment and thwart German attempts to construct pontoon bridges over the Dnieper.

Finns deny reports that they are negotiating peace with Russia in view of their re-capture of most of the territory lost last year to Russia.

The Moscow Radio says that German casualties in Russia total two million and a half, including one million killed.

2nd Sep.—The Germans claim that a final assault on Leningrad is imminent and that they have captured positions on the outskirts of Odessa. But the Russians are counter-attacking fiercely in the Central Sector and are firmly holding the " Stalin Line " across the Karelian Isthmus in the North.

British planes are on their way through Iran to the Soviet Union.

3rd Sep.—Renter cables that thert is no basis for the German claim to be within fifteen miles from Leningrad.

In counter-attacks in the Centre the Russians recapture twenty-two villages.

In the South Marshal Budeuny is launching a series of attacks on the west bank of the Dnieper.

It is confirmed in London that Lord Beaberbrook is to head the British Delegation to the Moscow talks.

Mr. Cordell Hull discounts rumours of United States mediation between Russia and Finland.

A Soviet Military Mission has arrived in Alaska on its way to Washington.

4th Sep.—A Military Council of six under Marshal Voroshilov is formed to defend Leningrad.

Briansk is still in Russian hands, the German claim to have captured it being merely a " radio victory ".

A United States oil tanker has arrived in Vladivostok with fuel for Russia.

WAR IN THE AIR—(*Continued from Page* 19)

The following are the figures of losses of aircraft due to enemy air raids on Britain, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 26th August 1941 :—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during enemy attacks (not specifically mentioned) on shipping in North-West European waters.

Date.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
August 20	Nil.	..
August 21	Nil.	1 day bomber.
August 22	Nil.	1 day bomber. 1 night bomber.
August 23	Nil.	1 day bomber.
August 24	Nil.	..
August 25	Nil.	..
August 26	Nil.	1 night bomber.

BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, SYRIA, ETC.

29th Aug.—Soviet and British forces continue to make methodical progress in their occupation of key-posts in Iran.

Berlin claims that a new Serbian Government has been formed in Belgrade by General Neditch.

30th Aug.—Mr. Eden, speaking in the Commons, emphasises that Britain and Russia covet neither Iran's lands nor her territory.

The Soviet forces have occupied the entire Caspian Coast in Iran. Martial law and curfew are imposed in Teheran.

The N.B.C. commentator at Ankara says that a joint Anglo-Soviet command will be set up in Iran.

General Auchinleek, the British Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, arrives in Damascus on a visit of inspection.

31st Aug.—The Iran Premier, addressing the Iranian Parliament, warns the people against believing false remours such as the one that the Shah and the family have left Teheran.

It is stated in well-informed circles in Simla that the Iranian Government will be asked to facilitate the transit of supplies and war material through Iran to Russia.

Italian troops are reported to be concentrating on the Greek-Turkish and the Bulgarian-Turkish frontiers.

1st Sep.—The C.B.S. broadcaster in Ankara declares that British and Soviet Ministers in Teheran have presented proposals to the Iran Government for "the efficient but discreet occupation of strategic points in Iran". The Iranian Premier says that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily.

Moscow issues a warning that Hitler is preparing a treacherous attack on Turkey.

2nd Sep.—The N.B.C. commentator in Ankara says that reports are circulating there that an Axis attack on Turkey is imminent.

It is stated authoritatively in London that agreement has been reached on broad principles between Iran on the one side and Britain and Russia on the other.

3rd Sep.—The German Ambassador to Turkey, Von Papen, has gone to Vienna to report to the German Government.

The Iranian Government have handed their reply to the Anglo-Soviet armistice proposals.

The Soviet and British Commanders in Iran meet at Kazvin.

4th Sep.—While the Bulgarian Premier reaffirms friendship with the Axis and has submitted an Anti-Communist Bill to Parliament, it is reported that his Government have informed the Germans that they cannot declare war on Russia or send troops to the Eastern Front.

SHIPPING

31st Aug.—Submarines of the British Mediterranean Fleet (it is revealed) have attacked an Italian squadron and also sunk several enemy supply ships in convoy.

30th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacks enemy shipping off the coasts of Norway, France and Belgium.

2nd Sep.—An enemy supply ship in convoy is attacked and set on fire by British bombers off Dunkirk.

3rd Sep.—Two schooners in an enemy convoy have been sunk in the Mediterranean.

4th Sep.—Four enemy ships proceeding in a convoy off Sardinia are successfully attacked by the Fleet Air Arm.

The Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission reveals that American shipping programme is ahead of schedule.

The British cruiser Hermione has rammed and sunk an Italian submarine.

FAR EAST

29th Aug.—French troops are reported to have crossed the Indo-China border into China. The Chinese Government have launched a protest.

Large-scale raids by Chinese forces on Japanese occupied territory in China are reported.

30th Aug.—A Tokyo broadcast says that American oil supplies sent to Vladivostok "are not worth serious attention".

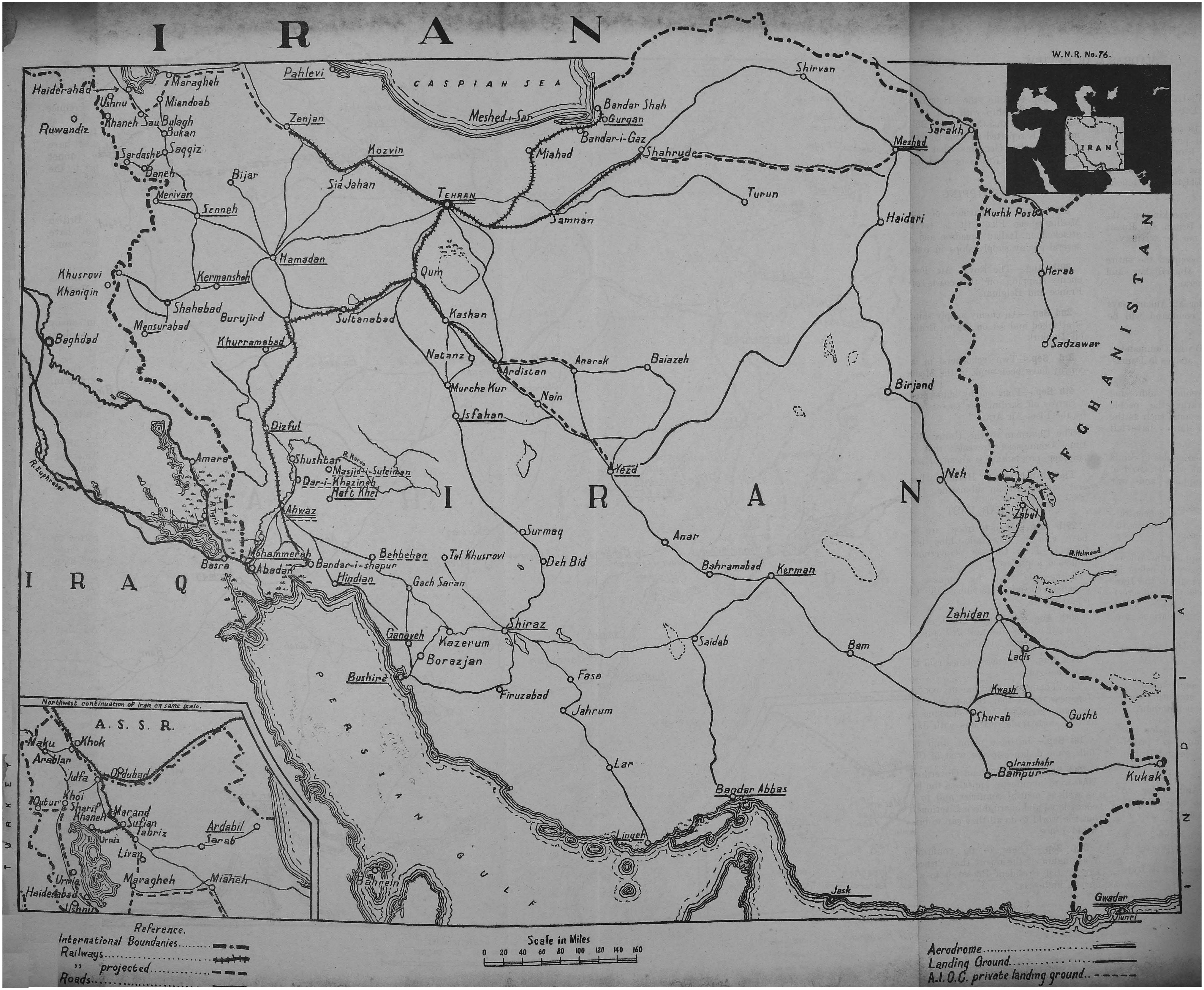
31st Aug.—Japanese planes raid Chungking and Chengtu.

The Thailand Government contradict the Japanese report that Britain has threatened economic pressure against Thailand unless the latters stops trade relations with Japan.

1st Sep.—Japanese plane drop bombs in hills some distance to the west of Chungking.

2nd Sep.—The Thailand Government, in a 2000-word manifesto, appeal to the belligerent as well as neutral countries and to religious, educational and charitable institutions throughout the world to do all they can to bring about world peace.

3rd Sep.—There is no confirmation in Washington of the report that Prince Konoye has invited President Roosevelt to a meeting on the high-seas.



IRAN
W.N.R. No.76.
CASPIAN SEA
Pahlevi
Meshed-i-Sar
Bandar Shah
Gurgan
Bandar-i-Gaz
Shirvan
Sarakh
Meshed
Haiderabad
Maragheh
Miandoab
Ushnu
Khaneh
Sau Bulagh
Bukan
Ruwandiz
Sardasht
Saqqiz
Baneh
Merivan
Senneh
Bijar
Zenjan
Kazvin
Sia Jahan
Sultanabad
TEHRAN
Miahad
Shahrude
Samnan
Turun
Haidari
Kushk Post
Herat
Sadzawar
Hamadan
Kermanshah
Khusrovi
Khaniqin
Shahabad
Burujird
Mensurabad
Baghdad
Khurramabad
Qum
Kashan
Natanz
Ardistan
Anarak
Baiazeh
Murche Kur
Nain
Isfahan
Birjand
Dizful
Shushtar
R. Karun
Masjid-i-Suleiman
Dar-i-Khazineh
Haft Khel
Amara
R. Euphrates
R. Tigris
Ahwaz
Yezd
Neh
Zabul
R. Helmand
AFGHANISTAN
I R A N
Surmaq
Deh Bid
Anar
Basra
Mohammerah
Abadan
Bandar-i-shapur
Behbehan
Tal Khusrovi
Hindian
Gach Saran
Bahramabad
Kerman
I R A Q
Shiraz
Ganaveh
Kazerum
Borazjan
Saidab
Bam
Zahidan
Ladis
Bushire
Fasa
Firuzabad
Jahrum
Kwash
Shurah
Gusht
Lar
Iranshahr
Bampur
Kukak
Bandar Abbas
Lingeh
PERSIAN GULF
Bahrein
Jask
Gwadar
Jiunri
INDIA
Northwest continuation of Iran on same scale.
A. S. S. R.
TURKEY
Maku
Khok
Arablan
Julfa
Ordubad
Khoi
Qutur
Sharif Khaneh
Marand
Sufian
Tabriz
Ardabil
Sarab
Urmia
Livan
Maragheh
Mianeh
Haiderabad
Ushnu
Reference.
International Boundaries
Railways
" projected
Roads
Scale in Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
Aerodrome
Landing Ground
A.I.O.C. private landing ground

Shanghai reports speak of an impending Cabinet crisis in Japan.

Considerable Indian reinforcements have arrived in Singapore.

4th Sep.—The Japanese Emperor grants one of the longest audiences of recent times to the Foreign Minister.

The Chinese occupy the city of Foochow, the capital of Fukien Province, the Japanese having withdrawn from the same.

Hundreds of United States pilots are on their way to China to join the Chinese Air Force.

VICHY

30th Aug.—Five Frenchmen are executed by a military court in Paris for participating in a Communist demonstration and two Frenchmen and one Dutchman for espionage.

2nd Sep.—Marshal Petain is reported to be negotiating a final peace with Italy and Germany.

3rd Sep.—It is revealed that Vichy has made a formal request to Germany for a final peace treaty and that the Germans are reluctant to agree.

Vichy Army and Navy personnel continue to go over to Free France.

General Dentz and other Vichy Officers in Syria are being released but two are detained pending the return of two British Officers who have not yet reached Syria from France.

OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

30th Aug.—The Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, confers with Mr. Eden.

31st Aug.—Pestilence and famine are reported from the Balkan countries. Sabotage is reported to be rife in Bulgaria while Serbian guerillas have damaged the Sarajevo-Brod railway.

1st Sep.—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, in a broadcast to her people on the morrow of her birthday, says that " the entire realm will fight until victory is achieved."

The Chinese Government have accorded full recognition to the Czechoslovak Government in London.

3rd Sep.—Many Hungarian youths have been sentenced in Budapest for alleged sabotage in the state railway system.

Several persons have been sentenced in Denmark for insulting German Officers.

4th Sep.—Fifty " Communists " have been executed by the German authorities in Serbia as a reprisal for the murder of a German soldier.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

2nd Sep.—President Camacho, speaking in the Mexican Congress, condemns German aggression and announces Mexico's determination not to recognise conquests carried out by force.

3rd Sep.—The United States is to make a large loan to Mexico under an agreement providing for co-operation in the economic and military defence of the Western Hemisphere.

N.B.—Please file the Madras War Review regularly for future reference.

[With the compliments of the Director of Information, Madras.]

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